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PRUSSIA.

Extraordinary Change in the Tone of the Prussian Official Press—The Berlin Monitor Approving President Johnson's Policy—Von Bismarck Cautious on the Alliance of America—Our Consul in Berlin, &c.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, 1866.

I have frequently alluded to the marbling, cautious tone adopted by the Prussian semi-official journals in discussing American affairs. As long as the war lasted they were constantly prognosticating the discomfiture of the North and the victory of the Southern cavaliers, and when these predictions were falsified by events which at first refused to credit, they vented their ill-humor at the non-fulfillment of their prophecies by attacking the United States government, deprecating its efforts for the reconstruction of the Union, and drawing the most gloomy prospects for the present condition and future prospects of the country.

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The Investigation Yesterday—Further Developments in the Case—Arguments of Counsel—Admittance of Captain Fairfield and Mr. William L. Dall—Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, One of the Supervisors of the Emigration, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCann.

The argument in the case of the alleged frauds of Mr. A. S. Mercer, agent of the New England Emigration Aid Company, in selling worthless tickets to emigrate hundred females for passage on the steamship Continental, bound for Washington Territory, took place yesterday morning, before Judge McCann. The interest felt in the case attracted a large crowd to the court room, and among the spectators were two of the alleged sufferers by the operations of the Emigration Society.

THE FRENCH PREMIER ORDERS A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

The last effusion of that worthy, and the sensation produced by it, seem to have called the attention of the Prime Minister to the intemperate violence of his subordinate, and he has hastened to provide an antidote to the lucubrations of the quasi-official print by an article in the weekly official *Stants Anseiger*, or Prussian Monitor, in which the situation of the United States in general, and the President's Message in particular, are commented upon in a widely different spirit. Care is taken, indeed, to premise that the republican institutions of America are not adapted to the social and political condition of Europe; but the success of these institutions "on the soil on which they have grown up" is fully acknowledged, and due justice is done to a government which has earned the material resources for a civilization and a nation, and which has the power to reduce the army in as many months to one-fifth of its effective force.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 1866.

It is rather amusing to witness the course pursued by the Paris journals upon the Spanish revolution. The government organs generally content themselves with publishing the despatches and such military documents as come to light, while the opposition, not daring of course to openly encourage revolution, regret that the Spanish government had not conceded to the people the liberties they demanded, and, in fact, some severe censure is directed at the government in the guise of addressing them to Spain. Had the liberty of the press, the right of reunion, and others which the liberals here claim, been accorded to the Spanish people, this would not have taken place. It requires very intimate acquaintance with the character of the liberal press and its conductors here to see that their readers do not require a marginal note requesting them to "for Spain, read France," to know what they mean.

DEADLY EFFECT OF THE SPANISH REVOLV IN FRANCE.

Not that there are any symptoms of revolutionary feeling here of a usual character, nor do there seem to be any unusual precautions taken to prevent or suppress them; but the Spanish revolution is having its deadly effect upon the government and the people. Unless it is quelled, or at least at present there is no prospect, it will make the former more conciliatory, the latter more positive in its tone. Already the liberal journals talk more plainly than they have before for years in behalf of the liberty of the press, and in demand of the abrogation of the law which makes it a penal offence for more than twenty persons to meet for any purpose without a special permit from the police.

NOW THE FRENCH EMPEROR WILL GET OUT OF MEXICO.

The consideration of the Spanish revolution has not destroyed the interest felt in what the Emperor will say at the approaching convention of the Corps Legislatif, and in the course in regard to his projected remarks upon Mexico and Spain. I believe they will be in substance, that in consideration of the "fact" which His Majesty will have followed in Mexico, and the great number of applications received by the Minister place him in a most embarrassing position. Formerly more Americans than Europe and America have been interested in the Spanish revolution, and the great number of applications received by the Minister place him in a most embarrassing position.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—THE BALANCE OF CREDIT.

That question forms part only of the larger question which is now before the public mind, and which is the balance of credit between England and America. It is a question of great importance, and one which will be discussed in detail in the course of the coming year. The balance of credit between England and America is a question of great importance, and one which will be discussed in detail in the course of the coming year.

ENGLAND.

The Financial Crisis—The Balance of Credit.

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NEW YORK TO SEATTLE.

This catlines Mim E. B. Carlton to one passage in the good steamship CONTINENTAL.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1866.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Little, Polly, New Orleans Jan 9, via Key West, 20h, with 100 passengers, and 1000 boxes, to J. B. Smith.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Philadelphia, with 100 passengers, and 1000 boxes, to J. B. Smith.

Ship Tallman, J. P. Lefebvre, Havre, 48 days, with 100 passengers, and 1000 boxes, to J. B. Smith.

Ship Dubuque, (Frans), Hollis, Rotterdam, 66 days, with 100 passengers, and 1000 boxes, to J. B. Smith.